## THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

DEFEAT OF THE SCHEME FOR THE REMOVAL OF GEN. GRANT'S BODY.

Vigorous Attack of the New York Representatives Upon the Senate Resolution, Which is Voted Down by a Majority of 69-Dangers of the Elections Bill Pointed Out by Senators Berry and Daniel.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.-In the House to-day O'Netil of Pennsylvania presented petitions of bankers, commission merchants, and importers of Philadelphia, praying Congress to amend the Tariff act by extending the time from Feb. 1 to July 1, 1891, for the withdrawal of imported merchandise in bond Oct. 1, 1890. Referred.

Mr. Morrow of California presented the credentials of Thomas J. Geary as Representative elect from the First Congress district of Callfornia to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. J. Do Haven.

Mr. Geary appeared at the bar of the House

and took the oath of office.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa, from the Committee

on Appropriations, reported a till making a deficiency appropriation for public printing and binding, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Brower, from the same committee, reported the Fortification bid, on which the same reference was made.

Mr. Lenham of Texas asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a resolution calling upon the Postmaster-General for information relative to complaints of citizens of Texas in consequence of irregularities of the postal service alleged to be attributable to speculative bidding. Mr. Dingley of Maine asked that the resolution be broadened so as to apply to other States, and Mr. Lepham ased to the resolution, and it was referred to the

The House resumed the consideration of the

Plumb resolution looking to the removal of the remains of Gen. U. S. Grant to Arlington. Mr. Quinn of New York regretted the presentation of this resolution. He was surprised that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. O'Neill) should have committed himself to the furtherance of a resolution which he was sure was repugnant to the gentleman's best feelings. Complaint was made that New York had not subscribed money enough to build a monument. While New York was receiving sunscriptions for the monument the terrible disaster at Johnstown had occurred. New York hadlost sight of the suffering and distress at Johnstown. Chiergo, Boston, and Charleston in their hours of distress had met with a ready response from New York. New York had raised \$150,000 for the Grant monument, and in a short time she would build a monument that every one would be proud.

Mr. Flower of New York, said that it had been Gen. Grant's wish before he died that he be buried beside his wife. Mrs. Grant had chosen New York, and New York had presented her a tomb that was equal to the tomb of any President save those of Garfield and Lincoln. This resolution insulted not only Mrs. Grant, but the great city of New York.

Mr. Raines of New York said that in view of the fact that the design for the monument had been selected months ago, that contracts had been entered into, he thought that the ascertion of a lack of patriotism should be withdrawn. This resolution came with a very bad grace from the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. O'Neill) when he remembered that when Pennsylvania feelings. Complaint was made that New York

resolution came with a very bad grace from the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. O'Neill) when he remembered that when Pennsylvania was trembling with lear, the citizen solders of New York rushed to her rescue. Call he roll of the regiments who stood for three days at Gettysburg, and it would be found that one-third of them were from New York. Count the graves of those who my buried there and it would be found that one-third of them were the graves of the sons of New York. New York had not forgotten her patriotic duty to those men, and she had spent more than \$200,000 to decorate the soil of Fennsylvania with monuments to her designed.

Cummings of New York said that there

The Senator had not always expressed the finders.

Mr. Cummings of New York said that the her defenders was in the resolution more than a spirit of some incomplete that the said properties of the confidence in the judiciary which he said that he had been deen form to constitute that they in the face of tradition; that was a honormal and monstrons. The offy of pride; that flew in the face of tradition; that was a honormal and monstrons. The offy of the face of tradition; that was a honormal and monstrons. The offy of the face of tradition; that was a honormal and monstrons. The offy of pride; that they do not have the face of tradition; that was a honormal and monstrons. The offy of pride; the had been deen form the office of the property of the face of tradition; that they did not be not been the second to the property of the face of tradition; that they did would open the tomb of Washington monitors. The face of tradition that they did would open the tomb of Washington monitors. The face of tradition that they did would open the tomb of washington as found that they did would open the tomb of washington as found the face of tradition; the face of the

Congress.
O'Neill of Pennsylvania explained that

from Congress.

Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania explained that the resolution did not originate in the Committee on the Library, but had come over from the Senate. Gentlemen might call it infamy, but if they could call the roll of the dead in Arlington these was not one sodder who would not respond in layor of the measure. This was not an interference with the family of Gen. Grant. To speak of it in that way was begging the question. It was but a request to Mrs. Grant to allow the remains of Gen. Grant to be removed to Arlington. The whole correspondence of Mrs. Grant with the gentleman from New York (Mr. Quinn) showed that the feelings of the country should be acquiesced in, and the remains brought to Washington. Mr. Quinn—I seny that.

Mr. Cannon of Illinols was in favor of placing Gen. Grant's remains where the greatest number of the American neople could most readily visit his last reeing place. He believed that Arlington was the best place for the remains of Gen. Grant to rest.

Mr. Farquiar of New York said that from the debate it appeared that the transfer of Grant's remains from Riverside to Arrington was to be regarded as one of the grandest show pieces this country could produce. As a representative from New York he protested against it. As a soldier of the remains it. As a serious friend of Gen. Grant and family he protested against it. As a soldier of the remains in the dispession of nublic building measures previously reported from Committee of the Whole, and the following bills for the

The House then proceeded under the special order to the disposition of nublic bailding measures previously reported from Committee of the Whole, and the following bills for the erection of public buildings were passed: Bar Harbor, Me. \$75,000; Manketo, Minn., \$50,000; Meridian, Miss., \$50,000; Youngstown, Ohio, \$75,000; Camden, Ark., \$25,000; Stoux Falls, S. D., \$150,000; St. Albane, V., \$40,000; Blockton, Cal., \$15,000; Norfolk, Va., \$15,000; Foretrie, Neb., \$50,000; Davenport, Iowa, \$100,000; Rock Island, Ill. \$75,000; Ferge, N. D. \$100,000; Newburgh, N. Y., \$100,000; Stouth Bend, Ind., \$75,000; Ferge, N. D. \$100,000; Poublo, Col., \$150,000; Stoux City, Iowa, \$250,000; Col., \$150,000; Bloomington, Old, \$400,000; Haverhill, Mass., \$75,000; Charleston, S. C., Increase, \$50,000; Bloomington, Ill., \$100,000; Lewiston, Me., \$75,000; Kannas, City, Mo., \$1,200,000; Taunton, Mass., \$75,000; Racine, Wis., \$1,000,000; Savannab, Ga., \$250,000; Pawucket, R. L., \$75,000; Hockford, Ill., \$100,000; Fort Dodge, Iowa, \$75,000; Sheboygan, Wis., \$50,000.

## The Senate.

In the Senate communications were presented from the Attorney-General in response to resolutions of the Senate calling for information as to voting places and as to election supervisors. The Attorney-General states that his department had not the means of supplying the information asked.

The Farmers' Alliance sub-treasury bills, which were last session referred to the Committee on Agriculture, were, at the request of that committee, transferred to the Committee on Finance, as being more properly within the

on Finance, as being more properly within the jurisdiction of the latter committee.

The Senate bill appropriating \$20,000 for the erection on the Smith-onian grounds of a statue to Holert Dale Owen of Indiana, as the member of Congress who introduced the bill for the organization of the Smithsonian Institution, and who was Chairman of its first liegents, was reported from the Library Committee and passed.

If Plumb introduced a bill to reduce the amount of United States bonds to be required a first liegents.

rendered notes, and to provide for the free coinage of silver. It was referred to the Committee on Finance. He also offered an amendment to a bill now on the calendar, so that the matter can be brought before the Senate independently of any report from the Finance Committee. In doing so be gave notice that if the Elections bill were not disposed of at an early day he should move to lay it aside, in order that the bill just introduced by him should be considered.

der that the bill just introduced by him should be considered.

Mr. McPherson offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a certified copy of the accounts of John I. Davenport, chief supervisor of elections for the Southern district of New York, for the elections of 1884, 1886, and 1888, together with reports, correspondence, &c.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Jones of Arkansas, calling on the Attorney-descrial for a statement of moneys paid, or called for, by the Supervisor of the First and Second Congress districts of Arkansas, in connection with the late election there, was taken up and agreed to, after a statement by Mr. Jones that he had seen a paragraphic a little Rock newspaper to the effect that Mr. John McClure, the Supervisor, had presented an account for \$6.036.

Mr. Quay offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, for the amendu ent of the Tariff bill on the subject of vables, cordage, and twine. He also presented a polition of the Waye Workers' Alliance of Washington, D. C., o provide for the unblication of a periodical to be known as "The Wage Worker."

On motion of Mr. Hoar the Elections bill was taken up, and Mr. Berry addressed the Senate in opposition to it. He said that, since he had the honor of a seat in the Senate, no bill had been introduced so important as this one, so dangerous to the liberty of the cilizen, and so dangerous to the liberty of the cilizen, and so dangerous to the liberty of the cilizen, and so dangerous to the liberty of the cilizen, and so dangerous to the liberty of the cilizen, and so dangerous to the liberty of the cilizen, and so dangerous to the liberty of the cilizen, and so dangerous the cilizen and ci

nation (stating that he had not signed the report), but Mr. Daniel declined to yield for that purpose. He quoted from a law report to show that Judge Blatchford had condemned the action of Mr. Davenport, but had declined to remove him. The offence that he had committed was terrorizing and intimidating American citizens and compelling them to surrender their naturalization certificates. Who demanded the passage of the bill? Not the farmers of the country; for in their convention at Conla they had just protested unanimously against it; not the colored people of the South, for they had, through their various representative bodies declared that they did not wish the bill to be passed because it would disturb the kindiv relations that time was establishing between the races.

Mr. George obtained the floor.

Mr. Builer gave notice of an amendment to the bill providing that supervisors, canvassers, and all election officers be regarded as ministerial, and not as judicial officers.

Mr. Hour gave notice that he would ask the Senate to-morrow to sit into the evening until the debate on the bill was closed.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

## MONEY FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

Less Than Five Millions Appropriated by the Bill Reported by Mr. Brewer. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- The Urgent Deficiency bill, as reported to the House, appropriates \$369,000 to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for public printing during the current fiscal year, and \$13,000 to supply a deficiency in the appropriation to pay the night force at the Government printing office 10 per cent. more than the day force. The Fertification Appropriation bill for the

next fiscal year, as reported to the House by Mr. Brewer of Michigan, will carry an aggregate appropriation of \$4.478,803, being \$3,005,-520 less than the estimates. The bill is framed with the view of continuing the polley indi-cated by Congress in the bills for the last three flacal years. The items which make up the aggregate amount appropriated by the bill are: For repair and preservation of fortifications +122.0 or torpeloes for harbor defence, \$100.40 g mm and mortar batteries, \$1.00.00; sites for fortifications, \$500.00; gramament for fortifications, \$1,00.00; gun factory buildings and machiners, \$750.00; gun factory buildings and machiners, \$750.00; for tests and ex-periment by and expanses of Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, \$100.00. with the view of continuing the policy indi-

bindings and machiners, \$755,500 for their and experiments by and expenses of Board of Ordinance and Portifications, \$100,000.

Of the appropriation for the preservation and repair of fortifications, \$80,000 is for general use on seacoust fortifications; \$50,00 is for the repair alion of pisns for fortifications, and \$37,000 for the protection of the shore at Fortress Monroe and the sinking of an artesian well for the garrison. The appropriation for gun and mortar batteries is to be expended for the construction of gun and mortar batteries for the defence of Boaton harbor. New York harbor, San Francisco, harbor, Hampton Roads, and Washington. The bill of last year appropriated \$1,221,000 for this purpose. This year the War Department asked for \$1,735,000; but the committee believed that \$1,000,000 would be all that could be profitably expended for the purpose during the next fiscal year.

In regard to the appropriation for sites for fortifications, the committee's report says that it is absolutely necessary to purchase the land needed. This is so at Boston, New York, San Francisco, and elsewhere, where the land needed is valenble. The largest item in the appropriation for armament of fortifications is \$1,000,000 for the purchase of oil tempered and annealed sleel for high power coast defence guns of \$1,00 and 12-inch calibre. The report says this amount is needed to meet, with the requisite supply of forgings, the present manufacturing caractity of the army gun factory at Watervilet. This plant will require a new supply of forgings, with delivaries to commence in 1803, and no forgings for 12-inch guns, which are most needed, the report says, can be delivered under a new contract within less than two years.

To complete the army gun factory building at Watervilet This report and factory building at watervilet the Army gun factory at within less than two years. can be delivered under a new contract within less than two years.

To complete the army gun factory building at Watervilet Arsenal by the erection of a south wing \$235.743 is appropriated, and for machine tools, nower plant, and fixtures adapted to the manufacture of steel seaconst gans to complete the equipment of the routh wing, \$185.000. The report says the total capacity of the gun factory, when completed and equipped as provided for in the bill, will be twelve 3-inch, fourteen 10-inch, and twenty 12-inch, or their equivalent of thirty-five 12-

inch guns per sonum. The erection of this additional wing of the factory and its equipment is said to be the most obvious, as it is the most economical, step toward providing adequate facilities for supplying the armament needed for coast defense.

THEY DON'T FOOT THE BILLS.

LIFE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest In and Ontside of the Halls of Congress. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The bill introduced in

the Senate to-day by Mr. Plumb, relative to national bank deposits and silvercoinage, provides as follows: That the compulsory requirement of deposits

of United States bonds with the Treasury by national banks shall be limited in amount to \$1,000 for each bank. This is not to apply to deposits of bonds to secure public moneys. That United States notes shall be issued equal since 1882 and hereafter retired. That the present silver coinage law shall be amended so as to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to

as to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to nurchase all-liver buillon offered at the market price, not to exceed \$1 for \$71.25 grains pure silver, and issue Treasury notes in parment.

When the price is for six months in excess of the above figure, purchases are to be suspended and coinage is to be free, the buillon owner having the privilege of receiving standard dollars or Treasury notes at his option. No more silver certificates are to be issued, and those in use are to be replaced with Treasury notes. When the mints of France, Belgium, and Italy are opened to free silver coinage at a ratio of 15% ounces of silver coinage at a ratio of 15% ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold the President, by proclamatiom, shall prohibit the further coinage of the standard 412%-grain dollar, receive deposits of silver buillon for coinage at the rate of \$1 for 360 grains pure silver the coin or Treasury notes therefor to be issued within one year after proclamation. The new dollar is to contain 400 grains of standard silver and be a full legal tender, and they are to be coined at the rate of not less than \$1.500,000 monthly until \$300,000.000 is coined, when the coinage is to be continued at the discretion of the Secretary, recoining the than \$2.500,000 monthly thin \$300,0000 is coined, when the coinage is to be continued at the discretion of the Secretary, recoining the prasent standard sollar and bullion on hand. At the discretion of the Secretary he may also cause attandard silver bars to be raid in re-demption of United States Treasury notes at the rate of \$1 for 400 grains.

The free coinage men in the House have not given up all hopes of securing something from this session. Congressman McCreary of Kentucky has got an idea which he is proparing to formulate. His proposition is, in brief, for Congress to instruct the United States delegates to the International Monetary Conference, which is to meet here in this city during the coming month, how to vote on this subject. It is bill will provide that the delegates shall be instructed to favor the adoption of common gold and silver coins for circulation and interchange among all of the countries which will be represented at the conference, and that they be further instructed to favor the adoption by all the American nations of gold and silver coins now authorized by the laws of the United States, and the free coinage thereof. This conference being largely a foreign affair it is only right, in the opinion of Mr. McCreary, that matters connected with it should be referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee, of which he is a member. It would not do to have the bill go to the Coinage Committee, the cause that is opposed to free coinage; but there are at least two of the liepublican members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, of which he is a committee who might be willing to report the bill, Messrs, Morrow of California and Coleman of Louisiana, and it is believed that with their cooperation the bill could be got out of committee. The bill will be introduced at an early day.

Senator Quay's resolution to amend parathis session. Congressman McCreary of Ken-

Senator Quay's resolution to amend paragraph 362 of the Tariff bill is intended to correct a typographic error in the present Tariff rect a typographic error in the present Tariff law, con-isting of the misplacing of the final parenthesis, by which the words "composed in whole or in part of late or tampleo libre, mania, sisal grass, or sunn" were included in the parenthesis. The effect of the error, as asserted by certain customs officers, was that the duty on all twines other than binding twine was fixed at 1% cents per pound, while the intention was to limit this rate to the libres above specified. A similar bill was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Quackenbush of New York.

Sector Chandler want, about the Sanata to

Senator Chandler went about the Senate today with his arm in a sling, and was almost as

fered for reference in the House to-day the following resolution: "That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House the names of the several banks in which the public money is deposited, the city or village and the State in which each depository is situated, the date of such deposit, and the rate of interest, if any, which has been and is now paid into the Treasury, and by what authority and under what law such deposits were made."

A bill was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Bland of Missouri providing that the tax of two per cent, heretofore imposed upon the circulating notes of State banks and all provisions of law preventing or restricting the issuing of circulating notes by the authority of the States are hereby repealed.

Senator Higgins to-day reported favorably the bill subjecting eleomargarine to the provisions of the laws of the several States. The visions of the state shall be limited in its power to prohibit the sale or tax of clso-margarine to be delivered within its own limits for the resen that it has been imported from some other State.

Two bills imposing a tax upon compound lard were reported without recommendation by Senator Paddock. One of them is the bill that passed the House last session, and the other is the bill introduced in the Senate last January by Senator Dawes. Both bills provide for the imposition of a tax and regulation of the manufacture and sale of compound lard.

The bill offered as an amendment by Mr. Plumb at the request of Wm. P. St. John. President of the Mercantile National Bank of New York, differs from the first bill introduced by Senator Plumb, in that Mr. St. John requires primarily a forty per ceut, reserve of gold and silver for the proposed unlimited legal-tender

Senator Hiscock to-day introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to classify inspectors of Customs into three grades, with salaries as follows: Inspectors of the first grade to receive \$3 a day, those of the second \$1, and those of the third \$5 a day. These fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day: P. Pilkins, Schroon River, N. Y.; C. H. Marston, Bridgewater, N. Y.

Postmaster of the National House. Washington, Dec. 9.—The Republican members of the House held a short caucus after adjournment to-day to select a Postmaster to succeed Mr. Wheat of Wisconsin. Mr. Carter succeed Mr. Wheat of Wisconsin, Mr. Carter of Montana secured 73 votes for his candidate. James W. Hathaway of Montana, against 39 for the other four candidates, Hosmer of Massachusetts, at present Assistant Postmaster; Reed of Minnesota and Barnes and Raiph of Milinola. Mr. Hathaway is a native of Ohio. He enlisted in the 105th Ohio in 1862, and was permanently disabled by a wound received at the battle of Perryville, Ky. He removed to Montana at the close of the war, and has lived there ever since. He has held several Federal and county offices, and is at present Secretary of the Republican State Committee.

Two Years for the Man Who Sald be Was Charley Ross.

Boston, Dec. 9.-In the Superior Criminal Court to-day George P. Mcthristy was sentenced to two years in the House of Correction for larceny. McChristy is the young man who said he was Charley Hoss.

Just As I Am" Sung Kneeling-Expense of the Revival Abend of Recipts-A. Very Sam Jonesian Epigram-Prayers for a Widower's Mother-in-Law.

A person who attended a single service of cover that Father Ignatius was of almost infinite variety in his modes of exhorting sinners to repentance. His voice, manner, and bearing are as varied as his theme. The only thing about him which is unvarying is his

earnestness. Yesterday's services, although conducted on since the Reformation in some of these diverse his familiar expressions at times smacked of sam Jones. He began by telling his hearers that he felt outte at home with them and wish-

from an incurable disease unless God intervenes."

A young man asks us to pray for one whose love for his profession causes him to count as of secondary importance the saving of his immortal soul."

"A grandmother requests prayers for her son-in-law, who deprives her of the privilege of seeing the children of a beloved departed daugnier, that his heart may be changed."

"Prayers are asked for a priest that he may linger and thirst after right cousness, and that his hunger and thirst may be satisfied and he be filled with the Holy Ghost."

"Two ladies ask for prayers that the danger which threatens them may be averted, and that they may none the less receive the Holy Spirit"

"Two ladies ask for prayers that the danger which threatens them may be averted, and that they may none the less receive the Holy Spirit."

"A new rector in a parish asks for prayers that his inithful parishioners may attend communion more frequently, and that the rebellious may be brought back to their allegiance."

"A young man who is a slave of intemperance desires that Christ be implored to deliver him from his feiters."

"And I." added Father Ignatius, "want prayers offered for three young men who behaved very unbecomingly here last night, one pretending to be asioes, very likely to conceal the fact that he was touched. People often do that at a mission. Once in England I saw the captain of a geng of thieves so under the power of the Holy Ghost that he sat laughing and twitting his companions. He came to me atterward and told me he was converted, and he was! Although he had been a professional thief, known as such to the police, he gave up at once his evil life, and at my suggestion went and preached to his old comrales."

"Fart of the prayer which now followed was as follows: "We bessech Thee in behalf of those who have asked us to pray for them. We commend them to Thee. Do Thou bless them, that Thy name may be glorilled and they may be drawn into the joy of a true believer."

After crossing himself, he preached from this text: "Ye are washed: ye are sanctified; ye are justified in the name of the Lord Jesus and by the Spirit of our God." "Is not that wonderful! Let us rend it again." was his utterance on finishing the text, After the second reading he begau unceremoniously:

"If any one asked you if you were asalot, what would you say pat-to use a schoolboy's expression—Yes, I am; I sam sure of it. You would be right, that is, if you are a Carlstian. We said yesterday that no one can be a Christian unless he is a saint:

"Unless you have a conviction of sin, unless you know yourself a sinner, you are clothed not with righteousness, but with filthy rags. It's just as if some one, the Marchioness of Eir, f

hymns as a rule.

Homewhere in his sermon he was understood Somewhere in his sermon he was understood to say this:

"You know you have to become as little children to be accepted of God. Do you think there is something humiliating in this? Don't you want to be received as God's child? What do you want? To be received as God's grand-mother."

do you want? To be received as God's grandmother?"
Toward the end of his sermen Father Ignatius exhorted the saints present to show their
friends they were saints. This they would
do by their works, which must necessarily
be saintly.
"Fancy," exclaimed the speaker here, "fancy
a saint in a violent passion! How pleased the
devils must be to see it. Fancy a saint stoppling at home to read a Sunday newspaper!
There are sham saints as well as real, and
such should be kept from the sacraments in
which 'they eat and drink damnation."
After a peroration, he asked the congregation how much it was going to give Jesus
Cbrist, adding that the collections thus far
taken had amounted to nothing.
Father Neil of the Church of St. Edward the
martyr said the benediction while Father Ignatius kneit.

Father Neil of the Church of St. Edward the Martyr said the benediction while Father Ignatius kneit.

Father Ignatius repeated himself in a single striking instance in his evening service, which was held in St. Michael's Church at Ninetyninth street and Amsterdam avonue. The repetition consisted of asking the corgregation in the very middle of the sermon, as in the alternoon, to sing "There is a fountain filled with blood."

His subject being the Pool of Bethesda he said that, as the angel of the Lord came down and troubled its waters for the healing to those who bathed to them, so had Christ entered the church and brought peace and healing to the troubled souls of those present. In another place he said:

"Many of you have been baptized, but have been haptized to your damnation. The babe who dies directly after baptism is cleansed from all stain of earth and goes at once to heaver. But you who have lived and sinned cannot depend on the baptism of childhood to redeem you. Those, however, who accept Christ as their Savior need not depend on baptism, and when they have come to Jesus, they are kept from sin by the power of God. The gift of God, eternal life, is freely given. Will you accept it? If you but once believe in Christ that He will save you, you are saved forever. "Verily, verily." O blessed Lord, why two verilies? One from the mouth of a truthful God would surely have been enough; mendacious man might need to say that we may be moved to believe as never before."

After the inevitable collection all the more

that we may be moved to believe as never perfore."

After the inevitable collection, all the more inevitable because its predecessors have not sufficed to pay the expenses of the mission even thus far, the hymn, "Just as I am, without one plea," was sung, all kneeling, Father Ignatius reciting each verse dramatically before it was sung.

The Rev. Dr. Peters and the Rev. Dr. Flagg of the Church of St. Michael's said the few prayers which preceded and followed the address of Father Ignatius. The church was crowded, and many had to stand.

Bend in the Paper Why He Did Not Come

The man who was killed on the Third avenue elevated railroad station at Eighteenth street on Monday night was recognized yesterday as William Walah of 1,697 Third avenue. He was william walsh of 1,697 Third avenue. He was a porter, and was on his way home from work when he was killed. That his death was the result of an accident there seems no reason to doubt. His wife and son sat up late on Monday night waiting for him. In the morning they saw the story of his death in the newspapers, and Mirs. Walsh went directly to the Morgue and found him there.

Ellen Duffy's Mudden Death.

Eilen Buffy's Sudden Beath.

A well-dressed woman was taken fill last night in front of Isaac Cohen's store, at 117 Smith street, Brooklyn. She was carried into the store, where she died before the arrival of a physician. After the body had been taken to the Morgue, it was identified as that of Eilen Buffy, the wife on Familier Veter buffy of 219 Smith street. She had been in delicate health for some time.

Window in a hurry. The superintendent was at work at his desk when there was a crash of glass and a big black object flew past the superintendent was at work at his desk when there was a crash of superintendent. Superintendent's head and banged against the wall behind blue. As soon as the superintendent was at work at his desk when there was a crash of glass and a big black object flew past the wall behind blue. As soon as the superintendent was at work at his desk when there was a crash of glass and a big black object flew past the wall behind blue. As soon as the superintendent's head and banged against the wall behind blue. As soon as the superintendent's head and banged against the wall behind blue. As soon as the superintendent's head and banged against the wall behind blue. As soon as the superintendent's head and banged against the wall behind blue. As soon as the superintendent's head and banged against the wall behind blue. As soon as the superintendent's head and banged against the wall behind blue. As soon as the superintendent's head and banged against the wall behind blue. As soon as the superintendent's head and banged against the wall behind blue. As soon as the superintendent's head and banged against head and banged against the superintendent's head and banged against the superintendent's head and banged against the superinten

UNPOPULAR MR. WALMSLEY.

It is Peared there Will be a General Strike In the Clark Mills.

Superintendent Herbert E. Walmsley of the Clark Thread Company is accused of standing in the way of perfect harmony between the big thread company at Newark and its 3,000 employees. The striking spinners and their assistant piecers and creelers number 315 men. and dependent upon them are nearly 3,000 Father Ignatius might imagine that the missioner's was a stereotyped style. If such a mills of the company. The spinners say omgirls, boys, and men employed in the gigantic phatically that they will not go back to work under Walmsley, and the plecers and creelers echo the sentiment. The young women employed in the mill have no sympathy with the superintendent on account of their own strike two years ago, when Mr. Walmsley, as a new arrival, found fault because wore bustles, had mirrors in the same lines as those of the previous day. showed the first monk of the English Church of their hair and their apparel. He contrasted them unfavorably with the slovenly attired girls whom he had been accustomed to

see in the mills of Scotland and England, and was outspoken in his opinion that they were

trying to put on too much "side." and were

sam Jones. He began by telling his hearers that he felt quite at home with them and wished them to feel so with him.

"Let us be a happy family," he said, "and don't be shy about singing."

The hymn which he then gave out, being one which had been sung at each of the other meetings, was sung with vigor.

The requests for the prayers of the congregation were now read out. Most of them had been sent to Father Ignatius by mail, and some of these were written on postal cards. Nearly all were signed.

Here are some samples as Father Ignatius announced them:

"A member of the congregation desires your prayers. Will you please supplicate Almighty God for a miserable rebel against a loving Saxiour?"

"Prayers are desired for a person iosing her sight, who will gradually become blind from an incurable disease unless God intervence."

"A young man asks us to pray for one whose leve for his profession causes him to evant as of secondary importance the saving of his immortal soul."

"A grandmother requests prayers for her son-in-law, who deprives her of the privilege of seeing the children of a beloved departed dangnier, that his heart may be changed."

"Prayers are asked for a priest that he may linger and thirst siter right to useness, and that his hunger and thirst siter right to useness, and that his hunger and thirst siter right to useness, and that his hunger and thirst siter right to useness, and that his hunger and thirst siter right to useness, and that his hunger and thirst siter right to useness, and that his hunger and thirst siter right to useness, and that his hunger and thirst site right to useness, and that his hunger and thirst site right to useness, and that his hunger and thirst site right to useness, and that his hunger and thirst site right to useness, and that his hunger and thirst site right to useness, and that his hunger and thirst site right to useness, and that his hunger and thirst site right to useness, and that his hunger and thirst site right to useness, and that his hunger and thirst site ri was evidently prompted by the desire of inciting young men and inducing them to take an active interest in the welfare of the organization.

John W. Goff, lately the candidate for District Attorney, said that the County Democracy is in a better condition to-day than it was twelve months ago.

"The honest aim of our organization," he said, "is to have pure government. We have been routed but not dispersed; we have been defeated but not conquered. We are in pessession of the fleld. There must be one independent organization in this city, and this is the organization in this city, and this is the organization.

When the business of the meeting was over Chairman Jackson said:

"Gentlemen of the County Democracy, I wan't to say to you that as long as principle and thenesty live so long will there be a County Democratic organization in the city of New York. It was founded on principle, and it exists on principle. It has made mistakes, but that is human. It is right to forgive and possible to retrieve them. When the poils closed on election day we were beaten so far as the local election was concerned, but we were not conquered. With the bitterness of defeat, which was aggravated by Republican companionable, the County Democracy sprang into life again, and to much younger life, for we old feilows must now take a back seat. There is no success to be gained in politics any more than in business without painstaking toil. I believe, on my faith, that we will triumph in the end. Defeat has driven us closer together. We are Democrats and we will be Democrats in 1892, and we will get there by striving. There is no man in this organization who, to my knowledge, occuries a place as leader, and there is no man in this organization who, to my knowledge, occuries a place as leader, and there is no man in this organization who, to my knowledge, occuries a place as leader, and there is no man in this organization who, to my knowledge, occuries a place as leader, and there is no man in this organization who is to with the County Dem men, women, boys, and girls. More than 550 girls were without employment yesterday on account of the spinners' strike. They are framers and carders in the three mills. All of the departments of the mills are in sympathy with the atrikers and in accord with them in their hateriof the superlutendent. It is only a matter of a few days, it is said, when the whole number of employees in the three mills will be on a general strike.

The man who se case precipitated the strike was a spinner named Hatfield, who was an expert and aforeman in the old country for fourtien years. He had a pair of mules in mill 2, and was transferred to other mules where a breakdown occurred. He was then laid off. That was a month ago, Since then Hatfield has been a constant attendant at the mill looking for an opportunity to take the place of any apinner who was sick or file. His fellow spinners offered to take a day off each week to give him employment, but the assistant superintendent refused the proposition. On Friday last Hatfield was told that he need not report at the mill any more, and that he must look for work elsewhere. The spinners considered the discharge of Hatfield as plees of crucity. Mr. Walmsley differed with them, and told them that they could all go if they did not like it.

WORLD'S FAIR MATTERS.

There Will Be a Rumpus of Congress Tries to Worry the Officials, CHICAGO, Dec. 9 .- "World's Fair matters are in splendid condition now." remarked President Thomas W. Palmer this morning, "but if Congress attempts any harassing legislatio there will be a rupture wide enough to contain an Indian outbreak.

"Judging from the talk of certain Congressmen. I fear they will attempt to abridge our powers, disparage our work, reduce our salaries. &c. Let them beware. There are men in the Commission who will recent an attack. It is but natural that they should have that feeling."

President Palmer says that the proposition to make Ben Butterworth Solicitor-General is the only one that can be consistently entertained by the Commissioners and World's Fair officials,

tained by the Commissioners and World's Fair officials.

A conference was held by President Palmer with Director-General Davis, President Gage, and Col. McKenzle this morning. It was decided that, in order to give the matter as much dignity as nossible. Mr. Palmer and Col. Davis, with Director Peck, should carry the official data necessary for the President's proclamation to-morrow. Mr. Peck may start to-night with the more bulky documents. Col. McKenzie may leave for Kentucky to-night to boom World's Fair matters there.

Washington Hesing, who subscribed \$5,000 to the World's Fair fund for the Staats-Zeitung, refuses to make any further payments on the subscription until the question of Sunday opening is settled. He says that there are many other large subscribers who are prepared

opening is settled. He says that there are many other large subscribers who are prepared to act with him in the matter; in fact, Mr. Hesing thinks that a majority of the stock-holders would sustain his action if the proposition to open the Fair on Sunday were submitted to them. He says unless the Fair grounds are thrown open on Sundays and liquors are sold in the restaurants and on the grounds be will not complete the subscription of his paper.

Mayor Cregier has signed the ordinance giving \$5,000,000 to the World's Columbian Exposition, and it will to-morrow be placed in the hands of President Harrison, who can then issue his proclamation. This was done at a banquet given by the Sons of New York at the Sherman House this evening. After signing, the Mayor said: "I had until next Monday to sign this ordinance, but I have had it brought here to-night, and it leaves for Washington this evening, in the hands of Mr. Ferd. W. Peck."

AWORE TO FIND HIMSELF A BURGLAS, Mr. Molier of Brooklyn Spends the Night

Alexurs C. Moller of 34 Herkimer street Brooklyn, a decorative artist and a member of the Brooklyn Choral Society, was in the Jef-ferson Market Police Court yesterday charged with burglary. When Fred Mack, the day barkeeper at Koster & Bial's saloon, prepared for the day's business yesterday morning he found money strewn over the floor both behind and in front of the bar. One of the shutters was battered as though some one had

ters was battered as though some one had been trying to break out, and a hatchet lay on the floor near by.

Is a side room sat a man of 30 years with a fair complexion, fair hair, and a pointed golden beard. He looked like a gentleman and was sound asleep. Small change was scattered on the floor all about his chair. Mack and a policeman woke him up with difficulty. "How did you come here?" asked the officer.

I came in here about midnight," he said, and I sat down here. I suppose I've been asleep." He said he was very drung the night before, and supposed he had done it all, including the attempt to break out with the hatchet. At Jefferson Market Police Court he told the story to Justice O'Reilly. The Justice saw that the young man was not a trofessional burglar, but held him for examination this morning in \$1,000 bail.

A Pointer for the Grand Jury.

Three cases are now on record in which the General Sessions Grand Jury, disregarding the instruction in the law given to them by the District Attorney, have found indictments which the Court at once dismissed.

Twelve years ago Comstock secured an in-dictment after District Attorney Phelps had decided that the evidence did not warrant it. Three months ago the September Grand Jury Three months ago the September Grand Jury indicted certain walking delegates in similar circumstances. Yesterday the present Grand Jury indicted Moses Salzman on the charge of Pauline Pockheser that, having taken \$20 from her as an installment of the purchase money on a soda water fountain, he would neither pay back the money nor deliver the fountain. Assistant District Attorney Lindsay advised the Grand Jury that this was a case for the civil courts. The Grand Jury disregarded the advice. Judge Martine dismissed the indictment.

A Special Delivery at Sub-station M. Post Office sub-station S. which is at Kingsbridge, had a novel and startling visitor on Monday evening. He came in through the window in a hurry. The superintendent was

NO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

of leaving the organization in which he had labored for so many years,

RECTOR MAGUIRE'S WIFE.

He Accuses Her of Infidelity, and Says,

The story of the domestic complications of the Rev. Hugh Maguire, rector of the Church

of Our Saviour in Clinton street, Brooklyn, and his wife, Maria C. Maguire, was continued yes-

terday in the City Court, Brooklyn, before Judge Van Wyck. Mrs. Maguire is suing for a

limited divorce on the ground of cruel treat-

ment, and the husband asserts that she is insane. The case came up yesterday on a re-

sumption of the argument for alimony and

J. Patterson, asserted that his client not only

defence, accused her of infidelity. This acou-

TRIED TO BURN A TENEMENT. Imprisonment for Life Has No Terrors for

These West Side Toughs.

When James Fitzgerald came out of his

saloon at 338 West Forty-eighth street just before 1 o'clock yesterday morning to put up his shutters he smelled smoke. The building is a four-story brick double tenement owned by J.

H. Wittpenn, a grocer, whose shop adjoins the saloon. Fitzgerald found smoke coming up

the stairs from the cellar. The firemen put out

They found that two fires had been started

in the cellar. Both were in the rear, and both

Bank Fallure in Arkansas City. ARRANSAS CITY, Kan., Dec. 9.-The American

National Bank of this city closed its doors this

the flames with Babcock extinguishers.

denied the charge of cruelty, but, as a further

counsel fee, and the rector's counsel, Charles

also, She Is Insano.

and John W. Goff.

THE TUNNEL GOES THROUGH The County Democracy to Double the Size FOURTEEN AFFIRMATIVE VOTES IN

The result of the work of the County Democ THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN. racy Committee on Reorganization was sub-mitted last night to the County Committee, Alderman Oakley Fought It as Long as He Could, But Told No More Accedetes of Bribery-What the Tunnel Will Do. which met in its old room in the Cooper Institute. When Vice-Chairman Charles A. Jack-The Board of Aldermen, after a deal of orse son rapped the meeting to order he saw many vacant seats, but among those present were tory, granted vesterday to the New York and Long Island Railroad Company its consent to many of the veterans who have been conspleuthe building of its East River tunnel under ous in the organization since its creation. Among these were J. Henry Ford, Thomas Costigan, Henry R. Beekman, Charles J. Canda, D. Lowber Smith, James Daly, John Hayes, The plan of the Reorganization Committee

Forty-second street and the East River. William H. Walker of the Ninth district was the only Alderman absent. He was opposed to the application of the company, but his vote would not have affected the result, for 14 votes were cast in favor of the grant. This was the vote: was read, and each section of it was voted on separately. Then it was adopted as a whole. The new plan abolishes the Executive Com-Ayes-President Arnold, Alderman Barry, Benjamin, Brown, Dinket, Flynn, Grepory, McLarney, Morria, Murphy, Rinckhoff, Roche, Storm, Terrell. Noes - Vice President Noonan, Aldermen Claney, Curry, Daly, Dowd, Duffy, Lynch, Moebus, Montgom-480 to 947, or one from each election district; increases the District General Committees to five members for each election district, and consolidates the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth ward organizations into the Twenty-fourth Assembly district organization.

The idea of abolishing the Executive Committee seems to be to arrange it so that every member of the County Committee may have a voice in conducting the affairs of the organization, instead of leaving the management of it in the hands of one small committee. The increase of the County and District Committees was evidently prompted by the desire of inciting young men and inducing them to take an active interest in the welfare of the organization. 480 to 947, or one from each election district: ery, Oakley, Tait. Mayor Grant's signature is now all that in lacking to put the consent in force. The question was brought up by the Committee on

brief report, to refer the matter to the Board for consideration and to be discharged. This action was probably caused by Alderman Oakley's arraignment of the committee at the previous meeting of the Board, and his charges that somebody was getting money for something to be done for the company. The Alderman's statements contained nothing specific and there was a crowd on hand yesterday to hear if he had anything more to say.

Alderman Storm moved to accept the report of the committee, and offered a resolution giving the consent of the Board to the construction of a double track tunnel under Forty-second street from the East River to the Eleventh avenue, with the necessary sidings and so forth, and providing that no openings be made anywhere in the public streets except temporary openings under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Alderman Oakley rose slowly to his feet and, with his hands thrust deep in his nockets, pugnaciously asserted that the petition of the company was loosely drawn and that it offered no protection to the city. He moved that the resolution be referred to the Railroad Committee.

mittee.
Alderman Storm called for the ayes and noss. Alderman Storm called for the ayes and noss.
Alderman Gregory self that the motion was
only offered to deleta the resolution, and that
if it was once referred other delays would follow. The motion to refer was lost by 15 to 10.
Alderman Duffy offered an amendment to
the resolution requiring the company to pay
\$25,000 annually for the franchise.
Alderman Storm wanted to know if the gentleman from the Eighteenth was aware that
the company had agreed to pay 3 per cent. of
its gross receipts.

the company had agreed to pay 3 per cent. of its gross receipts.

"I know that," said Alderman Duffy, "but that isn't enough."

The amendment was lost, 13 to 10. Alderman Oakley begged to be excused from voting on "this very particular point." But he was on his feet again as soon as the voting was over with a metion that the whole matter be laid on the table.
"I move that that metion he laid on the laid on the table.

"I move that that motion be laid on the table." rapped out Alderman Storm, while the other Aldermen smiled. Fifteen to ten against

Onkley.

Alderman Oakley got up again. "I rise on a point of information," he said. "I want to ask how many votes it requires to pass this franchiso?" It requires an affirmative vote of at least fourteen members," replied the President.

Alderman Oakley—I think the Consolidation act requires the vote of three-guariers of the members.

act requires the vote of three-quarters of the members.

Alderman Storm pointed out that nobody had the floor. His point of order was sustained.

"Mr. Chairman, this is the old gag law he is putting on me," said Alderman Oakley.

President Arnoid—I trust that the members of the Board will not make remarks of that kind.

The previous question was ordered.

In voting for the franchise President Arnoid said: "Reckless remarks have been made in this Board which I was very sorry to hear. So far as gag law is concerned. I should be very glad to hear every member express an opinion on the subject. We are representing the city at large, and I believe this measure will be a great public benefit."

These expressions of opinion were made by

defence, accused her of infidelity. This acousation was a surprise. The Rev. Mr. Maguire alleges that on Nov. 23, 1883, his wife abandoned her home and went with a man named Douglass to the Dibble House at Fishkill Landing.

The plaintiffs counsel said he did not see how the new charge could have any bearing on the motion, for, as a matter of fact, the husband had condened the alleged offence by living with his wife up to the date of their last separation, in November last.

An affidavit of Mr. Maguire was presented to the Court. In it he says that the charge that he terrorized his wife has this foundation: He told her, when she was violent and ungovernable, and apparently exhibiting signs of insanity, that he would be obliged to place her in Biomingdale Asylum unless her conduct changed. A few months after her marriage treated her with kindness and affection, though she never appeared able to appreciate anything done for her. She misunderstood the kindness of her friends and feit an aversion toward them. She frequently expressed a wish that her husband and her father were dead, and, acting upon that feeling of enmity, represededly defamed him to members of his congregation and circulated reports concorning him which were false, and which, he beliaves merchicked the second to the content of These expressions of opinion were made by other members of the Board previous to voting:

Alderman Dinkel—I have examined this subject with care, and I must say that I favor the tunnel. The statements that the tunnel will prove detrimental to the interests of this city are simply conclusions, and not facts, adderman Dowd—The tunnel will prove a barrier to rapid transit in the future.

Alderman Fiynn—I objected to it affirst, but I believe now that it will be a good thing, and will help the laboring classes.

Alderman Gakley—I have been against this thing from the start and I would like to have the newspapers discover whether fourteen votes are sufficient to grant this franchise. This could be sufficient to grant this franchise. This could be sufficient to grant the franchise. This won't mention. In regard to what I said at the last meeting I wish to say that I didn't go before the Grand Jury with the statements I made then, because I didn't think it would be any use. I remember once that when charges were made in this Board about bribery in this same matter Aldermen Conkling and Storm went before the Grand Jury and were fired out on their backs.

Alderman Storm—The statement of Alderon their backs.

Alderman Storm—The statement of Alderrejeatedly detailed him to memoers of his congregation and circulated reports concerning him which were false, and which, he believes, were the product of the insanity of her mind. He also says he has contributed liberally to her support, but that she wanted to spend more money than he could supply.

Judge Van Wyck reserved his decision on the motion until he receives affidavits from the plaintiff's counsel in answer to those submitted by the defendant yesterday.

Alderman Storm—The statement of Alderman Coakley that Alderman Coakling and I went before the Grand Jury is absolutely untrue. I was never in the Grand Jury room in my life.

Alderman Storm concluded by saying that it was the means of getting to and from this diy that has made it the great commercial centre itis. Without these means, he said, it would still be a small village. The 14 votes put the grant through.

that has made it the great commercial centralitis. Without these means, he raid, it would still be a small village. The 14 votes put the grant through.

This scheme to build a railroad tunnel under Forty-second street and across the East River to Long Island city was born many years ago. It was suggested first by Gon. John Newton, when he was engaged in clearing the channel at Hell Gate. The first person who attempted to carry the idea out was a Western engineer named Gill, but he lacked sufficient financial backing. Then Gen. Roy Stone went to work at it, and pushed the thing along until the consent of the property owners along the proposed route was obtained. The Addermen still refused their consent. The company has been reorganized, with J. D. Leary at its head. The proposed tunnel will extend from the Hudson River on the west side of the city under Forty-second street in a direct line across the Last liver to Long Island City, establishing a complete rail connection between the New York Contral Railroad and the Long Island Railroad. When the five-day steamships run from the east end of Long Island this will save the transfer of passengers. From Tenth avenue the tunnel will descend on a grade of 65 feet to the mile, passing under the East River, and then ascending on the Long Island side and opening at a point about one mile from the river. The average depth of the tunnel below the river bottom is to be 50 feet. There will be stations in Forty-second street in Sixth and Minth, Second and the valors with the elevated railroads. The total length of the tunnel will be ilve miles, and the cost is estimated at \$1,000,000 a mile, exclusive of stations. in the cellar. Both were in the rear, and both built in barrels filled with paper and inflammable stuff. One of these barrels stood right under the hallway. The other burning barrel was directly under the oil and benzine closet in the grocery and alongside of a big pile of small firewood. There were a number of burnt matches on the floor. There were a good many people asleep up stairs, including the grocer and his wife.

The door of the cellar is always open, and any one who chose could have gone down from the street. When Wittpenn bought the place three years ago he ejected all the tenants, and got a better and more orderly set. The house used to be the headquarters of a very tough crowd. Once before there was an attempt to burn the house. When caught and convicted the men who kindled the fires of Monday night are liable to imprisonment for life.

of stations. A Victory for Congressman Mahoneys Widow.

The contest over the will of the late Congressman Peter Paul Mahoney, who died in Washington in March, 1889, leaving his property to his widow, will be renewed. Burrogate Abbott of Kings county refused to admit the morning for a lack of funds to meet their obligations. The stringency of the times and inability to collect money that they have loaned are assigned as the causes of the failure. They say they will be able to pay all of their obligations in a very few days. The amount of the liabilities and assets cannot be obtained. Abbott of kings county refused to admit the will to probate when the testator's esisters. Mrs. Mary A. Prendergast and Mrs. Lucie F. Cahill, produced testimony to show that Mr. Mahoney's mind was impaired at the time he made it, and that undue influence had been brought to bear on him. Yesterday the General Term of the Supreme Court reversed the decree of the Surrogate, and the case will now come to a trial before a jury in the Supreme Court.

FLORENCE Silk Mittens.
The engraving shows a late style of these goods. They are made of GenuineFlorenceKnit-

ting Silk. Whatever the design, all real Florence Silk Mittens are sold one pair in a box. bearing the brand 'Flor-\* ence' on one end. The . 11 P. pattern shown here is ined in back and wrist throughout with silk. They are perfect-fitting, and in cold climates are far more durable, and quite as elegant and fashionable as the best of gloves. Sold by all enterprising dealers, who can be supplied by the NONOTUCK SILK CO., York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Fath

Picking Pockets on Elevated Stations. For a month Inspector Byrnes has been in the receipt of complaints from passengers on of pins, watches, and money at various staof jins, watches, and money at various sta-tions. Detective Sergeants Slausen. McManus, and Murchy were detailed to catch the thieves, and on Monday they arrested a gang of ex-convicts. James Mooney, George Cavanagh, John Flynn. Jimmy Davis, and David Biakey, all of whose pictures are in the Royuse Gal-lery. At the Jefferson Market Court yesterday they were remanded back to the Central Office.

Agnes Robertson's Position,

Howe & Hummel made no protest against the admission to probate of Dion Boucleault's will, because his signature was undoubted and the testament was genuine. They say, however, that when the will was made Miss Thorndyke was not the actor's wife, Agnes Robertson not having then got her divorce. As soon, therefore, as searches of some of Mr. Bouckault's real estate have been completed, they will begin a contest in behalf of their client as the wife of the testator when the will was made. This may be within a fortnight.

A Kidnapped Man Ransomed.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.-Señor Antonio Vento, the owner of the Camacho estate, who was recently kidnapped by bandits near Batabana, has been released upon the payment of a ran-som of \$5,000.